

Just in time

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1970

Established 1887

In Deputy Charges He Offer to Switch Party of Strauss

By David Binder

Nov. 13 (NYT)—A member of West Germany's Free Democratic Party today that right-wing politicians had him with barbs to them and the government's majority from six

yrs. 43-year-old Karl ide, his allegations in, two hours after military chairman of Christian Social and Stucken had the liberal political declarations from parties involved here all afternoon, one of the biggest trials Bonn has had

to Mr. Geldner, he had several months dubious offer from the so-called National Action, a rightist it had developed in see months around johann, who defected Free Democratic month.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

By Taiwan

House Denies Altering Against Peking in UN

By James M. Naughton

ON Nov. 12 (NYT)—retreated from its customary stance of all-out opposition to United States has not Peking membership, was arguing instead against the expulsion of Communist China

Nations. Ziegler, the White secretary, also reaf-

point where we can channel of communica- a the Chinese main-

reacted to specula- United States had

Relations

ved by Chile

GO, Chile, Nov. 13

renewed diplo- mations today with Cuba, been suspended for six years.

Salvador Allende announcement on a television address.

Mr. Allende, a leftist, said his con-

sistent with the "free determination as endorsed by the

the satisfaction of the Chilean peo-

I have resolved

ish diplomatic, com-

mercial and cultural

in the republic of

Allende said.

in Rejects Soviet Use
land in South Atlantic

Nov. 13 (AP)—Britain's attempt to set up a station in the bleak island of South Africa's crown colony, officials disclosed to Foreign Office refused

the transfer of a

it held by an Argent-

Alfredo Ryan to

said that the British

the Russians sought

both Georgia as part

policy of extending its

network of ocean bases

the Russians ar-

bergy agreement with

the British government

the Indian Ocean giv-

Russians first made their offer to take over the whaling stations in 1967, after hearing that Mr. Ryan was trying to sell them. They reported that Mr. Ryan's disposition to reach a deal with the Russians was at first opposed by the Argentine government. They said, however, that Mr. Ryan persisted in his efforts to sell.

Two months ago, British officials said, Mr. Ryan appealed directly to the British government for permission to come to terms with the Russians. But, last week, he was said to have been told finally by British Ambassador Michael Hadow in Buenos Aires that Britain was standing firm on its veto.

to the British, there

is still around

the region. There-

officials forced

the underlying So-

to obtain extra facil-

N. Atlantic Air Fares To Go Up IATA Approves Increase in April

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The cost of air travel across the North Atlantic will increase 5 to 8 percent beginning next April under the new fare package announced today by the International Air Transport Association.

While still subject to the approval of governments, final action on the package was completed at a two-day meeting here.

The meeting ratified the fares tentatively approved at a conference in Hongkong last month. First agreement there had been held up by a proposal by Irish Airlines for a lower fare for transatlantic seating than that charged for the now standard nine-abreast economy-class seating pattern on jumbo jets.

Today's announcement said it had been agreed unanimously to defer the proposal while a detailed survey of the seating-density problem on all jet airliners is prepared.

The new fare agreements will be for one year instead of the usual two because the economics of the air transport industry are changing so rapidly that the 36 airlines concerned do not want to commit themselves for the longer period. This point was explained by H. Don Reynolds, the association's assistant director general for traffic, at a news conference.

Mr. Reynolds said that because of some simplifications and changes in the rate structure, it was difficult to give a precise figure for the overall percentage change in the fares, but that the rise ranges between 5 and 8 percent.

For example, the first-class round-trip fare between New York and London will go from \$750 to \$762. Round-trip economy-class fare will rise from \$610 to \$622 in the peak season, and from \$420 to \$432 in the off-season.

The individual round-trip excursion fare between New York and London for a traveler away for a minimum of 17 days and a maximum of 23 days will be raised during the peak season from \$330 to \$322, up from \$300.

For a minimum of 28 days and a maximum of 45 days the fare will go from \$265 to \$332 during the peak season and from \$260 to \$272 in the off season.

For 40 or more members of a club or other "affinity" group traveling together to London on a round trip originating in New York, the individual fare will be \$197 in the winter and \$277 in the summer, against the present \$200 and \$250.

Nonetheless, his comments this morning appeared to contain some ambiguity. "We are opposed to the admission of Communist China," Mr. Ziegler said.

The speculation based on the wording of the U.S. policy statement yesterday in the General Assembly debate on China, could be a matter of semantics," Mr. Ziegler said.

Nonetheless, his comments this morning appeared to contain some ambiguity. "We are opposed to the admission of Communist China," Mr. Ziegler said.

Later he said the United States is "opposed to the admission of Communist China at the expense of the admission of Nationalist China."

In the General Assembly debate, Christopher H. Phillips, the deputy permanent representative of the United States, refrained from saying anything that might be construed as simply an argument against the admission of Peking.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.

Mr. Ziegler said Peking never has expressed any interest in entering the UN unless its membership would be coupled with the expulsion of Nationalist China.

Despite a desire to overcome the problems that result from isolation of the Chinese mainland, "it is our opinion, that Communist China must demonstrate they have a desire to be a responsible member of the international community before taking a seat in the UN," the White House spokesman said.</

A Letter to His Parents, Then Suicide

Drugs Have Their Small Moments of Happiness, but for Each Moment Lies a Century of Sadness.



Percy Pilon

His parents were out to dinner. Percy Patrick Pilon, 18, was account of his seven-year involvement with drugs, he killed himself with a gun.

"someone offers you drugs, are of a man than I was," he wrote. "Learn my mistakes. I don't want to go through the hell it through and am still through."

"friends of yours will stuff free, then start making pay for it. Then they buy harder stuff at discount, then boost the prices up, they got you hooked," member, the same person friend who has "grass

Pursed-Lip Pundits*

new Denies Election Tactics are Rejected by U.S. Voters

By James M. Naughton

INGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—resident Agnew, in this year's national campaign, said, last week, "at the American voter had to do as positive a measure as ever a political campaign in the country." He had "just one word" for administration critics: "We described the election of the President, himself, a Republican candidate as 'bitter, mean and negative.' We had concluded that voters the White House appeal more cooperative Congress. Vice-President argued, as Nixon had last week, that White House gained an edge, if not numerical, in Senate and staved off losses in the House of Representatives, despite contrary by "various pursed-lip with 20-20 hindsight (who) barbun over this cam-

Undersold Message

It is admitted that Rep. Agnew's suffered setbacks in the ship races, Mr. Agnew said were the 1970 campaign "fell our hopes, I concede only underscored our message, for good message for America, the right message for

ments in the text of a prepared for delivery at a site banquet at which the National Committee

Mr. Agnew for his campaign, were the latest attempt by the administration to cast favorable light on the

however, have been more post-election summation viewpoint. There are signs of division within republican party leadership at the White House over the campaign tactics.

high administration official privately that the campaign panned up the same sort of thing between conservatives liberals that occurred after the military incursion into Cambodia spring.

Rogers C.B. Morton, of the Republican national committee, is known to believe that could have been more in the elections had the its campaign speeches, set White House, less ran.

One of Rep. Morton's aides advance of last night's by the Vice-President that Mr. Agnew to "emerge butterfly from his lead by softening his tone, dingly, the continuation of the theme Mr. Agnew during the campaign—alcohol-liberals" in the opposition had fostered a potentially live permissiveness among the left of center—was seen as observers as part of a over the tone that the should adopt during the half of his term. Agnew said that the 1970 had already produced results.

us to Middle Ground

he heat of the campaign, "a whole bevy of Democrats spent the last three days trying up to radical turned tail and ran, unclenching their fists in their rush to middle ground, they fled," he continued, stripped off their leather pinned on their constituents' names—now all Wayne Earp, fearing emersion to stand for law and order."

result of the elections, President contended, the will fare better on foreign policy, national defense, law and to a lesser extent, its responsibility.

idt Remains III

Nov. 13 (AP)—Chancellor Brandt, ill with flu, has agreed to remain in bed the beginning of next government spokesman announced today.

CHEL SWISS
TUMES - GLOVES
LGS - TIES - GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
We do in Paris - PARIS
Tel. 01 53 50 50

Citizenship Case Again in High Court

Issue Is Residency 5 Years Before 28

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP)—

The Supreme Court wrestled yesterday with a law that strips citizenship from foreign-born persons with only one American parent if they fail to live in the United States for five years before they reach age 28.

In a section addressed to his parents, Pat told them that drugs "clouded my thoughts of love, destroyed my ambitions and ruined my family life which meant so much to me before this arrival." I only wish I could have fulfilled some type of purpose while on earth.

Drugs have their small moments of happiness, but for each moment lies a century of sadness never to be removed."

The youth shot himself last Saturday. The text of his letter was made public Thursday.

State Interprets Hippie From Job

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 13 (UPI)—An opinion by the attorney general of Kansas has voided the election of hippie Philip Hill as justice of the peace.

Hill, who says he supports himself by peddling drugs, was elected on Nov. 3. But the attorney general's ruling yesterday interpreted a 1968 law as saying that the office has been abolished in certain cities, including Lawrence.

Hill said he would take the matter to court. Hill polled 6,000 votes in a city which elected hard-line law-and-order candidates to other top offices.

Goodell Urges White House To Halt Purge of Liberals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Wondering whether "the blood of Goodell has whetted the appetite" of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, Sen. Charles Goodell called on the White House yesterday to "back off this attempt to purge" liberal Republicans from the GOP.

The New York Republican, who was defeated for re-election by the White House snubbed his candidacy, said: "The administration needs the Percys, the Hatfields, the Javises and the Coopers. They cannot govern without them. And the sooner they realize this the better."

Asked if he will support Mr. Nixon for re-election in 1972, Sen. Goodell replied, "That's a decision I'm not going to make at this time." But on the question of whether Mr. Nixon could end up a one-term President, Sen. Goodell said, "I think he's very vulnerable at this point."

"I have no explanation for it," Sen. Goodell said of the adminis-

tration's move to show him out of the party. "We all are aware there are Murray Chotin in the White House who want to polarize this country... who have no sympathy unless Republicans are in lockstep with the White House."

Mr. Chotiner, President Nixon's long-time political adviser and strategist, and Sen. Goodell's arch enemy in the White House, said yesterday the President did not object as much to Sen. Goodell's anti-administration votes in the Senate as he did to "his entire attitude."

Comparing him to liberal Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y., Mr. Chotiner was quoted as saying that "Although they vote pretty much alike, Javits doesn't kick the President in the shins."

Sen. Goodell began his news conference here, his first in Washington since his defeat, with a slight alteration of a famous Nixon quote: "...you aren't going to have Charles Goodell to kick around any longer... neither will the President nor the Vice-President." Sen. Goodell was referring to Mr. Nixon's remarks to the press after he was defeated for the governorship of California in 1962.

The senator said he hoped that Agnewism has seen its flood tide and is ebbing. The raw wounds Agnew has left... are still very evident."

Asked if Mr. Agnew's success in getting him out of the Senate could portend further administration purges, Sen. Goodell answered: "I don't know if the blood of Goodell has whetted their appetites."

Promising "to remain a Republican as long as I can," Sen. Goodell nonetheless said "all options are open" with respect to a possible return to public life through a third-party coalition of liberals within New York's two major parties. However, he said he had "no plans" to seek elective office again.

Sen. Proxmire said later in Washington he was "very flattered." However, he said, "I'm going to work on being a good senator. My intention I have a big job and I will concentrate all of my attention on that job."

Jan. 25 Trial Date Set in Slaying of 5

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—John Linley Frazier, 24, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges that he killed five persons at a hilltop mansion near Santa Cruz last month, after his lawyer got permission to switch the plea to insanity if he wished. A tentative Jan. 25 jury trial date was set.

Mr. Frazier, a long-haired former auto mechanic, entered the plea in Santa Cruz County Superior Court before Judge Charles P. French.

Clad in blue jail coveralls and sandals, Mr. Frazier was quiet and smiled slightly throughout the short hearing. Mr. Frazier is accused of the Oct. 19 killing of Dr. Victor M. Ohta, a wealthy ophthalmologist; his wife, Virginia; their two sons, Derrick and Taggart, and Dr. Ohta's secretary, Dorothy Cadwallader.

Minchillo only faces four and a half years in jail if his appeal fails. Two years is cut from the sentence under a recent amnesty and he has already served a year in preventive detention. His lawyers said that at the appeal they will ask for the trial to be declared null and void because they were not allowed to call all the witnesses they wanted.

Richmond-Dallas Hijacked to Cuba With 82 Aboard

MIAMI, Nov. 13 (UPI)—An Eastern Air Lines jet bound from Richmond, Va., to Dallas with 82 persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba today shortly after takeoff.

Capt. Thomas Mayberry set the DC-9 down at Jacksonville, Fla., for refueling before attempting the over-the-water part of the flight, then continued to Havana's Jose Marti Airport.

The aircraft touched down in Havana at 11:57 a.m. It was not known immediately when it would be allowed to return to Miami.

There was no immediate word on the number of hijackers or their identities.

Skijacker Appeals Sentence in Rome

ROME, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Law-

ers yesterday lodged a formal ap-

peal on behalf of Raffaele Min-

chillo, the 21-year-old U.S. Marine

given a seven and a half year jail

sentence here for hijacking an

American jetliner across the Atlan-

tic last year.

Minchillo only faces four and

a half years in jail if his appeal

fails. Two years is cut from the

sentence under a recent amnest-

y and he has already served a

year in preventive detention.

His lawyers said that at the ap-

peal they will ask for the trial to

be declared null and void because

they were not allowed to call all

the witnesses they wanted.

FREDDY

PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS

10 RUE AUBER, PARIS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

PARIS, FRANCE

Kennedy May Face Challenge From Byrd for Senate Whip

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is approaching another possible crisis in his political career—this time over holding his job as assistant Democratic leader of the Senate.

When the new Congress convenes in January, it appears likely that Sen. Robert F. Byrd of West Virginia, a conservative Democrat, will challenge Sen. Kennedy for the No. 2 post in the Senate Democratic hierarchy.

Some Kennedy associates are fearful, if such a fight occurs, that the Massachusetts Democrat could lose the whip post that he wrested from the Southern Democrats in 1969. His victory was regarded as a bold political coup that established Sen. Kennedy as a national political figure.

Sen. Kennedy has made no secret of his desire to keep the whip post and, thus, retain his leadership standing in the Democratic party. In his letters of congratulations to elected Democratic senators, for example, he has made the point that he is looking forward to continuing as assistant to Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader.

Sen. Byrd, who served as Democratic whip from 1961 to 1965, when he became Vice-President, said in an interview that he was returning to the Senate "not aspiring" to be elected to a leadership post and ready to support Sen. Kennedy as whip.

In addition, Sen. Kennedy probably can count on the vote of Hubert Humphrey, who is replacing Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

In the 1968 Democratic caucus, Sen. McCarthy voted for Sen. Long as whip.

Sen. Humphrey, who served as Democratic whip from 1961 to 1965,

when he became Vice-President,

said in an interview that he was returning to the Senate "not aspiring" to be elected to a leadership post and ready to support Sen. Kennedy as whip.

The justices took the case under advisement for the second time it was argued last term before Harry A. Blackmun, joined the court but the eight members of the court then apparently couldn't reach a decision. A ruling now is expected in one to three months.

Although the high court held

five to four, in 1967 that citizenship can't be lost unless it is "voluntary" recognized, Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said the decision did not eliminate the power of Congress to place conditions on the granting of citizenship to persons like Aldo Mario Belotti.

Mr. Belotti, now 30, was born in Ancona, Italy, of an American mother and an Italian father who remained in Italy. The son visited relatives in the United States occasionally but never tried to comply with the five-year residency requirement.

A three-judge district court here ruled last year that Mr. Belotti was denied due process of law when his citizenship was deemed "second-class" and automatically revoked.

Mr. Belotti's attorney, O. John Rogge, agreed with Mr. Griswold that the government didn't have to give Mr. Belotti citizenship in the first place and had the right to make sure of his allegiance.

Mr. Belotti's attorney, O. John Rogge, agreed with Mr. Griswold that Congress could set conditions on foreign-born children whose allegiance is likely to be divided. But he said Congress had taken the opposite course, granting citizenship and later arbitrarily taking it away.

Justice Blackmun, possibly the swing vote, asked all the lawyers whether Congress could write a new law if the court struck the present one down. The lawyers agreed that Congress could say that persons like Mr. Belotti could attain citizenship only by living here for five years, but they differed over whether Congress would rewrite the law.

If Congress chose to rewrite the law, said Mr. Griswold, a foreign-born person could suffer more handicaps than Mr. Belotti because he would enjoy none of the benefits of full citizenship during his early years.

Mr. Belotti, however, will be able to seek redress under review by IRS.

Issuance of the guidelines will also mean that the IRS will resume reviewing applications for new rulings concerning tax-exempt status on organizations that intend to engage in public-interest litigation.

Sen. Kennedy's political strength has diminished since he ousted Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana as whip in 1969 by a 31-26 vote.

Now that he has renounced his presidential ambitions for 1972, Sen. Kennedy can no longer command the support that flows to a likely presidential candidate.

Since the June, 1968, accident at Chappaquiddick, he has also lost some of the asset of being able to promise political support to Senate colleagues up for re-election.

In specific numerical terms, Sen. Kennedy has lost four supporters with the defeat in last week's elections of Sen. Albert Gore of Ten-

nessee and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, with the failure of Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas to win renomination and with the retirement of Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio.

These losses have been partly offset by the election of John V. Tunney in California and Adlai E. Stevenson 3d in Illinois, both of whom replaced Republican senators and who can be expected to vote for Sen. Kennedy as whip.

In addition, Sen. Kennedy probably can count on the vote of Hubert Humphrey, who is replacing Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

In the 1968 Democratic caucus, Sen. McCarthy voted for Sen. Long as whip.

Sen. Humphrey, who served as Democratic whip from 1961 to 1965, when he became Vice-President, said in an interview that he was returning to the Senate "not aspiring" to be elected to a leadership post and ready to support Sen. Kennedy as whip.

On the basis of past allegiances, therefore, Sen. Kennedy should be able to count on 30 votes, or more than enough to win in a new Senate of 51 Democrats. But Kennedy associates are concerned that there may be some defections among the pro-Kennedy ranks.

Ulster Police Arrest Rubin At Press Meeting in Hideout

BELFAST. Northern Ireland. "Here the authority is the Irish revolutionary movement." Nov. 13 (AP).—Police arrested the American Yippie leader Jerry Rubin and a companion, Steve Albert, in an apartment in south Belfast today.

"This is an insult to the Irish people," the two men cried to reporters and cameramen as police hustled them off to headquarters in a squad car.

Another Rubin companion, Brian Flanagan, was not arrested.

Rubin was arrested after a press conference in a south Belfast apartment where he had been in hiding.

"We are deported," Rubin told reporters. "England will pay."

The American militant was defying an order by the British Home Office, which has jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, to leave the United Kingdom. His seven-day visa to Britain expired at midnight yesterday.

"We do not recognize England's authority in Ireland," Rubin said:

CHUNN Estab. 1923
Norman Albermarle (Pres.)
PERFUMES
Unusual Gifts, Gloves, Bags,
Genuine & Substantial export discount
43 RUE ELEGANT PARIS.
Near Folies-Bergere. T: 824-42-06/564

MAXI MINK COAT
Export price: \$1,100
MARIE-MARTINE
8 Rue des Sables, Paris-6e.

TAX-FREE CARS
For 100-PAGE CATALOGUE
ILLUSTRATED WITH
74 COLOR PICTURES
write or phone
JETCAR, Fiumicino Airport
00050 Rome
Tel.: 60 11 091 — 60 11 096

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

P.O. Box of your firm in Switzerland?

Absolutely confidential and prompt service
by secretary of experienced lawyer.

Box 25-239, Publicitas Ltd., CH-6002, Lucerne.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

section appears

Thursdays and Saturdays.
Contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or
Mr. E. Saie, 21 Rue de Berri,
Paris. T: 23-28-90; T: 23-509.

CORPORATE LOANS

Bank rate financing
for qualified companies.
Details to:
MCG/CONSULTANTS,
Box 2924, 8001 Zurich

Ford Accepts GM's Terms With UAW

No Strike, No Rise In '71 Prices Seen.

CHICAGO. Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Ford expects to follow General Motors' settlement terms with the United Auto Workers "almost 100 percent," but it is not likely to cause an increase in the price of Ford's 1971 models, Henry Ford II said today.

"I would guess we would not change the price of 1971 cars," Mr. Ford told a news conference here.

He added, however, that "there is no question that the settlement is inflationary."

Mr. Ford said his company is ready to resume talks with the union immediately and does not expect the UAW to call a national strike of Ford plants.

Detroit, the UAW set a Dec. 7 strike deadline at Ford if a new contract is not negotiated by that date.

Mr. Ford said total U.S. automobile sales for 1970 will now be "substantially less" than his earlier estimate of 9.2 million cars, but only because of the two-month GM strike.

"We don't think we gained any strike sales at all as a result of this strike," he said.

Heyns, Chancellor At Berkeley, Resigns

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—Chancellor Roger W. Heyns of the University of California at Berkeley resigned today after five years in one of higher education's most controversy-filled posts.

Dr. Heyns, 52, gave no specific reason but said he will accept appointment as professor of psychology and education at the University of Michigan and a position in the Center for the Study of Higher Education there. Before he came to Berkeley he was professor and administrator at the University of Michigan for some 10 years.

He suffered a mild heart attack last July and spent three months recuperating.



"Battling Bessie" Braddock at a 1968 Labor meeting.

Obituaries

'Battling Bessie' Braddock, Liverpool's Ex-Labor MP

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Elizabeth Braddock, 71, the "battling Bessie" who represented Liverpool for the Labor party in the House of Commons for 26 years and was once ousted out of the chamber for calling her Tory opponent a "deliberate liar," died today.

With a voice as raucous as some of the fishwives whose families she represented in Liverpool's grimy dockland until this year's general election, the 200-pound Mrs. Braddock stormed into the Commons for her maiden speech in 1945 and said:

"Our people are living in flea-ridden, bug-ridden, rat-ridden, lousy hellholes. I will continue to agitate and kick up a row until we get rid of these evils."

Champion of Dockworkers A champion of the dockworkers, Mrs. Braddock said once she remembered her mother calling to her when she went off to her first job at 15, "and don't come home until you join the union."

Elected to Liverpool's City Council at 30, she was tough and uncompromising. She once yelled at a Tory councilman: "I wish I had a machine gun on the lot of you," in a broad Lancashire accent that later was to grate furiously against the urbane Oxford and Cambridge tones of the House of Commons.

When she announced her retirement in 1968, then Prime Minister Harold Wilson said: "From her earliest days she has been a doughty fighter for the causes in which she so deeply believed, as uncompromising as a steamroller, but with a deep loyalty to her colleagues and those who were fighting with her."

Literally a giant of a woman (30-40-50), Mrs. Braddock campaigned fearlessly for the working class, once bringing a megaphone into the Commons to be heard. But she was no soft touch for some of her slum dwelling constituents.

Walter J. Donnelly
Champion of Dockworkers

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—Walter J. Donnelly, 74, a former diplomat who served as U.S. high commissioner to Germany and Austria, died yesterday in Bogota, Colombia. He had lived in Caracas.

A Foreign Service officer for 25 years, he served as high commissioner and ambassador to Austria from September 1950 to August 1952, when he succeeded John J. McCloy as high commissioner for West Germany. He resigned at the end of 1952 to be succeeded by James Conant.

At the beginning of 1953, Mr. Donnelly became a representative of the United States Steel Corp. in Central and South America. He retired in January 1966. He had also held ambassadorships to Latin American countries.

A Foreign Service officer for 25 years, he served as high commissioner and ambassador to Austria from September 1950 to August 1952, when he succeeded John J. McCloy as high commissioner for West Germany. He resigned at the end of 1952 to be succeeded by James Conant.

"These demonstrations," Dr. Hahn said, "were against the methods of protest used by some groups rather than for showing strong support for the war."

Hardhats Aren't All Hawks Tend to Be Doves, Study Finds

By Tom Paegel

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—America's hardhats and blue-collar workers—contrary to widespread belief—tend to be dovish toward U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, according to a recently completed study by a University of California political scientist.

This finding is the result of a survey of voting patterns in some cities which held referenda on the Vietnam war. It was made by Dr. Harlan Hahn, an associate professor of political science.

Dr. Hahn, 31, a graduate of Harvard University, said:

"It is a popular belief that the American working class is hawkish.

But as a class, low-income Americans register the strongest disapproval of our involvement in the war."

He explained that the misunderstanding of lower-class attitudes toward the war developed in part because few people have bothered to study or inquire into their opinions.

Reference: Statesman.

In an attempt to resolve the misunderstanding, Dr. Hahn held in seven American cities between 1968 and 1969. They were San Francisco, Mill Valley and Beverly Hills, Calif.; Cambridge and Lincoln, Mass.; Dearborn, Mich., and Madison, Wis. In 1967, San Francisco voters rejected, by a 2-to-1 vote, a proposal calling for withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

In the Nov. 3 election this year, however, the same voters passed 107.75 to 102.73, a stronger initiative calling for an "immediate cease-fire and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam."

Coupled with conversations with some of the lower-income residents in the communities, the survey led Dr. Hahn to the finding that "these citizens don't usually participate in anti-war demonstrations."

Uneasy About Dissent

"They are generally uneasy about expressing attitudes which may be thought unconventional or unpatriotic."

"Except for labor union picketing," he said, "American workers tend to feel uncomfortable about participating in the anti-war protest movement. As a result, working-class sentiments about the Vietnam war are less visible than those in other groups."

This finding may puzzle some in light of recent hardhat demonstrations—including the famous battle at a bar that does' good business, says its maker, the National Cash Register Co.

The machine will mix a martini—and present the bill—in seven seconds. The record for a human bartender is 37 seconds, the company claims.

'And Have One Yourself, Thing'

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 13 (AP).—A machine which automatically mixes cocktails was demonstrated to bar and restaurant representatives meeting here.

The computerized bartender could save as much as \$6,000 a year in waste liquor alone at a bar that does' good business, says its maker, the National Cash Register Co.

The machine will mix a martini—and present the bill—in seven seconds. The record for a human bartender is 37 seconds, the company claims.

The Fox, Ecological Hero, Fights Sewage With Sewage

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—An industrial smoketake is mysteriously capped to shut off the air-fouling emissions. Baffled police say "The Fox" did it.

A sewage pipe carrying sudsy contaminants from an Illinois factory into the once-beautiful Fox River is suddenly blocked by an elaborately constructed bulkhead. A handwritten note left at the scene reads: "The Fox."

An enraged citizen in the Chicago area has declared ecological warfare on polluters and has become a legend to Americans now nearly obsessed with the spillage of the country's natural beauty.

At a nearby college campus, the still unidentified "Fox" is hailed as an "ecological Che Guevara." Automobile bumper stickers there say, "Go Fox, Stop Pollution."

In an anonymous telephone interview with a newsmen last month, the mystery man said, "Nobody ever stuck up for that poor, muckied stream (the Fox River), so I decided to do something in its name."

Although police are still searching for the elusive urban guerrilla, or guerrillas, they are also somewhat on his side.

Police Investigator Robert Killweyer, who has a thick file on the Fox's exploits, says, "The citizens around here sure do sympathize with him, and I sympathize too, as long as he doesn't break the law."

Mr. Killweyer pointed out that the culprit—who he thinks may be a professional carpenter—could be sentenced to a year in jail for criminal damage to property. The investigator said he gets mad about the pollution too, noting that the Fox River is now "pretty much lined up and down with industries."

Paul Brandis, the Amsterdam auctioneer, said the value of the objects was "mostly historical." They were sold to an unnamed dealer in Switzerland.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Napoleon Belongings Sold for \$67,000

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13 (AP).—A diamond-tipped pin and a white scarf that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte were auctioned here today for more than \$67,000.

Paul Brandis, the Amsterdam auctioneer, said the value of the objects was "mostly historical."

They were sold to an unnamed dealer in Switzerland.

LA CALAVADE

JOE TURNER — LOS LATE LUNCHES — SNACK & DINNER BY CANDLELIGHT OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

64-66-68-70 Ave. Pierre Larousse (Corr. St. George) Tel. 52-52-52

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

IN AN ANATOLE LITVAK PRODUCTION

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

Jeff in 1970

s Link to Heart Disease, or Divides Experts in U.S.

By Jane Brody

CITY, N.Y., Nov. 13.—More than 60 years after the debate, which is raging as fiercely as ever, at the annual meeting of the American Heart Association here, is marked by lack of definitive, direct evidence that such a dietary change would have the desired effect of lowering cardiac mortality without causing any adverse effect.

Those who have stood firm against recommending a low saturated fat diet for the public at large were joined here today by two Los Angeles doctors who found in an eight-year study of 25 elderly men an unexpectedly high incidence of deaths from cancer among those who ate a diet low in saturated fat and relatively high in polyunsaturated fats.

Cancer Rate Doubles
Deaths to Rise in Recession
INGTON, Nov. 13.—Yale University researchers have found strong evidence linking increased heart attack deaths in recessions. Studying heart attack in unemployment since 1960 to date, Dr. M. Harveyocluded: "Inc. downturns are associated with increased mortality from heart disease, and heart disease mortality during economic

recessions is caused by economic factors. Dr. Bremer's findings today to the American Heart Association in Atlantic City. In a few years ago, he increases in administrative hospitals account for the increased

inches Steal
0 in Art, Gems

Nov. 13 (AP)—Paintings and jewelry, valued at \$1 million, were the apparent of a man currently visiting the U.S. reported today. The paintings included a Pieter Brueghel the Elder, two seascapes by Rembrandt, four works from Dutch schoolmasters and personal effects. Mrs. Richard Klehe, wife, were also stolen.



United Press International
FAREWELL TO A FRIEND—President Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic breaks into tears as he pays respects at the grave of Gen. de Gaulle.

Single Five-Year Transition Urged by EEC Unit for U.K.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The executive authority of the European Economic Community has moved toward a compromise on the thorniest issue to come up so far in British membership negotiations—the length of the transition period.

Instead, he said, he would reserve this recommendation for those individuals who had high levels of fat in their blood and thus had an increased risk of having a heart attack early in life. "It's a question of trade-offs," he said, adding that the Los Angeles cardiologist said at a news conference, "For a person clearly at a high risk of developing coronary disease, this cancer thing is enough of a question mark to make the trade-off worth it."

first by the EEC Council of Ministers and then by the British, Britain would become a fully integrated member by Jan. 1, 1978.

Under the timetable currently being considered, the bulk of the negotiations would be undertaken by next summer. If they are successful, another year would elapse before parliamentary ratification of an early treaty. Assuming no revolt in the House of Commons, Britain would join Jan. 1, 1973.

The transition period is aimed at easing the shock of entry. Membership would mean a steep rise in food prices in Britain, stiffer industrial competition and pay

at \$1 billion a year into the EEC farm support fund.

Chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon has told the EEC that Britain wants three years to swing industry behind the EEC tariff walls; on transitional arrangements are six years to adapt in the farm period for both industry and agriculture.

The proposal of the EEC Commission, the politically sensitive multinational body which initiates action within the community and plays a key advisory role in the negotiations, will appear in a paper to be submitted to the Council of Ministers next week.

A commission spokesman said

the thoughts of the executive body behind the EEC tariff walls; on transitional arrangements are not yet fully crystallized but that sector. But he has emphasized that the position is "flexible."

Mr. Rippon has said Britain needs longer even than six years to phase in payments into the there must be a single transition farm fund.

Although the Netherlands and West Germany have been sympathetic on this point, the commission informants said, has tentatively taken the view that full payments must also be made by the end of five years.

France Bars Calendar for EEC Money Cool to Central Body For Currency Union

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP)—France today rejected some of the proposals by its Common Market partners for an economic and monetary union by 1980.

President Georges Pompidou told a cabinet meeting that France still remains faithful to the idea of such a union, but objected to setting a firm calendar now for its various stages.

Mr. Pompidou also indicated that the idea of creating a centralized body to direct the union is not useful or desirable.

The Common Market Monetary Committee, headed by Pierre Werner, Luxembourg premier, had made recommendations for a central directorate, which would limit individual actions by member countries.

A Common Currency
The economic and monetary union points toward a common currency and closely coordinated tax and fiscal measures.

Small groups of Frenchmen and women continued to file past the tomb during the day, while Mrs. Yvonne de Gaulle remained in seclusion.

In Paris, deputies of the Gaullist political party which was founded to back De Gaulle in 1958 will make a mass visit Nov. 23. Gaulists are expected to turn the tomb into something of a shrine to their dead leader.

The cabinet also heard a report on conversations Mr. Pompidou held yesterday with a number of chiefs of state and government who came to Paris for memorial services for Gen. de Gaulle. These included talks with Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Nicolai V. Podgorny. No details were disclosed.

Mr. Pompidou said that the ceremonies for De Gaulle and the tributes paid him were the result of his "long action . . . a lesson for the future."

Chaper Italian Cigarettes
ROMA, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The government announced today a 14 percent reduction in the price of some cigarettes in a move to help tobacconists compete with black market prices. The Ministry of Finance said that three brands of Italian cigarettes which now sell for 56 cents would be reduced to 48 cents.

British Will Try Berlin Youth for Shooting Russian

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The man who confessed shooting a Russian guard at the Soviet war memorial in the British sector of West Berlin last weekend will be tried by a British military government court, it was announced here today.

The British military government said the decision to bring Eliehard Weil, 21, before a British court was taken "in view of the fact that the wounded soldier is a member of the armed forces of one of the four powers having responsibility for Berlin."

Mr. Weil, who said he shot at the soldier to damage West German-Soviet relations, will, however, remain in West German custody. The soldier, Ivan Ivanovich Tsherbak, was taken across the Berlin wall into East Berlin early Saturday morning, with bullet wounds in the arm and stomach. His condition was later reported not to be critical.

Almost 24 hours later West Berlin police arrested Mr. Weil after allegedly finding Nazi literature and weapons in his home. However, the weapon he says he used for the shooting is still missing.

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES

WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND POLISHING FACTORY

FREE FOR VISITORS

A.van MOPPES & SON

2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1929

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF OWN DESIGNED JEWELS TAX FREE SHOPPING FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

Alitalia.
As big as you think
a big airline
should be.

It's a well known fact among experienced travellers.

Any country's international airline goes beyond national borders.

Some airlines go even farther.

Like Alitalia.

Our routes stretch eight times around the world with a network of over 200,000 miles, serviced by an all-jet fleet flying to more than 100 cities on 6 continents.

It's numbers like these that make Alitalia the sixth largest international airline.

So next time you fly, think big and try us for size.

FLY
Alitalia
ITALY'S WORLD AIRLINE

German Theater

Dürrenmatt Work Without Grim Wit

By Betty Falkenberg

DÜSSELDORF.—Friedrich Dürrenmatt, the Swiss playwright known to English speaking audiences chiefly as the author of "The Visit" (that grisly drama played by the Lunts in 1959) and "The Physiocrats" (acclaimed by European critics but a flop in the States), has written new drama, "Portrait of a Planet," which has just had its first performance at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus.

The planet is earth, and in 24 short sketches we are reminded that the very same kind of solar explosion which produced our planet could easily destroy it. More likely, however, is that man will destroy himself. Dürrenmatt, the moralist, is holding up the globe in his hands, shaking his head ruefully, and saying: "Look, by some fluke we were given a chance. Is this the most we can make of it?" Already in an earlier play, "An Angel Comes to Babylon," he was driving home the same point.

Always a lover of cabaret effects, in "Portrait of a Planet," Dürrenmatt openly embraces this form. Symmetry and counterpoint (elements of ornamental, rather than dramatic, design) determine the structure of the play. Quotations of scene and characters (four men

A scene from
Dürrenmatt's
"Portrait
of a Planet"
with Wolfgang
Arps and Edgar
Walther.

Lore Schembach.

and four women play all the roles, with a minimum of props and a minimum of costumes) pinpoint the paradoxes.

Identical Scenes

Prologue and epilogue are identical scenes in which life on earth has been reduced by human, not cosmic, catastrophe, to cannibalistic existence on an island. The stage is covered with debris, newspapers, helmets and corpses. Four men speculate idly on what life was like before, whether there were plants or animals or other planets. Like flies that live for a day they cannot, and do



not really care to envisage either a past or a future. The dialogue in these scenes aims at a Beckett-like baldness.

Moving back in time to when there was life on earth, we see four octogenarian women knitting away at the four corners of the small pedestal-area stage. They are inmates of an old-age home. Each tells her life story: Poverty, riches, love and abandonment. Their worlds are small, self-centered, insignificant; their fates absurd, indifferent.

Later, the motif is repeated by four old men: A resigned (in both senses) socialist reformer, an atomic scientist, a former SS murderer and torturist, and a reductionist painter. None seems to have found the key to the universe. All are either disillusioned or deluded.

Two episodes stand out as models of imaginative staging: one all motion, the other a tableau. The first is a chirographic representation of a trip. The eight players come on stage laughing an infectious laughter whose crescendos and diminuendos are the quasi-musical accompaniment to their dance macabre. Couples come together, "feed" each other some drug, and after a brief spasm separate again, like atoms that bump and float apart—but in a vacuum.

The other episode, the last before the epilogue, has the players enter singly and kneel, forming a crude circle facing outward to the audience on all sides of the arena, intoning fragments of prayer. Over their

heads they hold tattered black umbrellas like a ruptured midnight sky. The simplicity of the device is eloquent and typifies the excellence of this production.

Erwin Axer, the Polish director (known for his staging of Mrozek's "Tango"), with the help of a young cast who seemed to work together in an atmosphere of joy and relaxation, created an evening of emotional force and wit humor that often exceeded the actual texts and situations provided by the author. For the play lacks both the grim wit and compact dialogue at which Dürrenmatt elsewhere excels. Here, the satire is all too plump, the statement all too plain. Dürrenmatt is at his best when he forces himself to adhere to the strictest dramatic forms. When he lets himself go, as he does here, the result is something less carefree than careless.

Many will find it meaningless, since it is written in code for the underground generation or its fellow-trippers, those who are turned-on and tuned-in. Mr. Williams is heavily influenced by William Burroughs' theories of mass media as a means of controlling people's minds and actions. He uses a similar mix of cybernetic and sexual—partly homosexual—imagery, language charged with great potential.

It is, in a way, a morality play—a struggle for the soul of Pervane, an alcoholic stupefied by media. His Mephistopheles is Maurice, a psychotic who sends a psychiatrist on a trip by giving him sugar soaked in his urine, since schizophrenia and LSD have a similar action.

Theatrically, when the pigeons become drawy enough, they fall to the ground to be picked up by city employees for extermination.

Avant-Garde Moscow Theater Comes Under Ideological Fire

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—Moscow's avant-garde Taganka Theater, where some of the capital's most popular performances are staged, has come under ideological fire again, Pravda reported today.

The Communist party organ said the theater was criticized at a plenary meeting of the city's party committee held on Wednesday to discuss ideological work.

It quoted a report by Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the committee and a candidate member of the ruling Politburo on "substantial shortcomings" in the work of some city theaters.

In particular, Pravda said, there had been criticism at the meeting of the Taganka Theater's party organization "for not having a proper influence on the choice of the repertoire and the creative life of the company."

Last May the theater's director, Yuri Lyubinov, was publicly warned at a meeting of the all-Russian Theater Association that the ideological trend of its repertoire was arousing serious concern.

Three months before, the theater was ordered to remove an avant-garde show by the poet Andrei Voznesensky for alleged ideological defects, according to reliable theatrical sources.

The current repertoire of the Taganka, one of liveliest and most popular theaters in town among young people, includes "The Good Woman of Sezuan" by Bertolt Brecht, Maxim Gorky's "Mother," and Moliere's "Tartuffe."

AUCTION SALES

Maitres CHAMPESTER DE RIBES

CHAVET de RECY, OGER — Auctioneers

Tel.: 77-08-43 — 77-08-44 — 82-34-46.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT

Friday, November 27, at 2 p.m. — Room 1

OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS

by Laurent, Frébault, E. Bernard, Huguenin, Le Nain,

JEWELS — GOLD AND SILVERWARE

8.75-carat diamond, XVIIIth-century enamelled gold boxes, XVIIIth

and XIXth-century Silverware.

XVIIIth CENTURY CHAIRS AND FURNITURE

Louis-XVth & Louis-XVIth century furniture

Mahogany armchairs by G. JACOB

Small tables — Kidney shaped table signed by Canaletto, etc. . . .

AUBUSSON TAPESTRY

Public viewing: November 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

E. BERNARD: "View of Venice."

Maitre ENGELMANN — Auctioneer

21 Rue de l'Arcade — Paris-8e — Tel.: 265-79-53

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT

Friday, December 4, at 2:30 p.m. — Room 1.

Old paintings — XVIIIth Century Aubusson Tapestry

ANTIQUE GOLD AND SILVERWARE - XVIIIth CENT. GOLD BOXES

VERY BEAUTIFUL XVIIIth CENTURY FURNITURE

Chair and furniture signed by BOUDIN, DAUTRICHE, SAUNIER, MIGEON, REIZELL, etc.

Public viewing: December 3, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Yves de CAGNY — Auctioneer

18 Rue Guersant — Paris-17e — Tel.: 386-22-27

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT

Friday, December 11, at 2 p.m. — Room 1.

MODERN DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS

by COIGNET, GOERG, DERAIN, VAN DONGEN,

LUCE, VALADON, etc.

PAINTING BY VASARESY: "Caleïs" (1958)

Rare lithographs by DAUMIER

XVIIIth century FURNITURE, several signed.

Corner cupboard of period between Louis XVth and

Louis XVIth, signed by "N. PETIT"

Public viewing: Thursday, December 10, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

FRANK BOOGES, LEBASQUE,

LUCIE LUCAT.

Expert: Mlle. Calice.

Catalogue on request.

Maitre Paul RENAUD

Auctioneer

4 Rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris-8e.

Tel.: 75-08-55. Telex: "Drouot 2806."

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT

1. Wednesday, November 18, at 2:15 p.m. — Room 10

RARE OLD PAINTINGS

German, Flemish, and Italian schools

end of XVth and beginning of XVIth

century.

2) Monday, November 20, at 2 p.m. — Room 7.

PRINTS

by FOUGNTA, GOYA, LAURENCIN, UTRILLO

Public viewing: Tuesday, November 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

FRANK BOOGES, LEBASQUE,

LUCIE LUCAT.

Expert: Mlle. Calice.

Catalogue on request.

Maitre MAIGNAN, Auctioneer

6 Rue de la Michodière, Paris-8e. Tel.: 745-71-02.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS — HOTEL DROUOT

Monday, December 16, at 3 p.m. — Room 14

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: November 24, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

Public viewing: December 15 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROBIN "Desdale"

MODERN PAINTINGS

BY DALI, KANDINSKY,

VAN DONGEN, GUILLAUMIN,

etc.

MARKET**Ballooning Art
the 18th Century**

By Souren Melikian
Nov. 13.—The balloon craze struck on June 1783, when the Montgolfier brothers sent ten minutes in a "cage" to be dubbed a montgolfière. The sale on Aug. 27 before Louis XVI and Versailles. Soon, everybody was to balloons, and soon lighter-than-air showed up as décor on all sorts of the subject of learned and not erature.

art of memorabilia that will be sold at the Hôtel Drouot by auctioneer André in the assistance of experts D. Rousset, M.G. Blaizot (books) and Jean Lacoste (objets d'art). Almost ears the image of a balloon soaring the 18th-century porcelain from the workshops, the luxuriously bound a the interlaced royal initial "L" boxes; even field glasses—all wimontgolfière fad. In one case the dined in polychromy on a breakfast; in another, it appears as delicate appliqués on the handle of a fan.

proportions that the fad reached such objects as ballon, as they are rare, are exceedingly rare today. Thursday will be the first of its 855, according to Mr. Perigot. The collection, which belonged to the Italian Lucien Barthou, was auctioned in 1955.

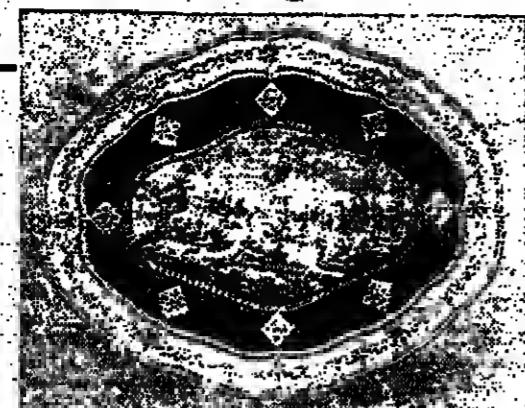
In crasse, with its blend of genuine erest and amateurish experimenting, of light-hearted fun, is characteristic of 18th-century France. And characteristic itself is a publication known as "les le Globe" ("Love in the Globe"), a work of a light turn containing detailed experiments made in 1783, new verses written to commemorate the t was published in Paris, in an red binding with cupids shooting piercing hearts. A copy (Lot 196) is for sale.

Publications include a work by Abbé Berthon's "a professor of physics of the province of Languedoc had some pretty heavy stuff to in the advantages that physics and that can be derived from aerostatics

loon craze wasn't limited to France. An English inventor and scholar Iwan, Keppe, who called his work to be Greek than was to be in—and put it in a few hundred pages, the narrative of a balloon excursion the eight (sic) of September, 1783, minutes made during the voyage; improvement of balloons and mode by steam . . . The work was Chester for the author. And, it is the great rarities sought by bibliophiles.

as soon caught on to the fed—and to theater. A comedy in three acts, "Vollandi Della Thullerrie" ("The Fly of the Tuilleries"), was printed in are they left behind on the technical nesse Zambaccari of Bologna, and "Incident" Lunardi, an Italian living in, wrote "An Account of Five Aerial Scotland," published in London in—paper volume with fine etchings, so is not recorded in any of the standard balloon bibliography, is to be ot too.

great Leibnitz was dragged off to the journalists writing in the Mercure de demonstrated that his philosophical gave long extracts) were at the root technology. Kings were expected to when experiments were made. When Sweden came to visit Louis XVI, of he had to be a new experiment by montgolfier. There were deadly accidents. Perhaps that is why the king



A porcelaine (pâte tendre) tray from the Vincennes workshop with a balloon.

of Prussia denied J.P. Blanchard; a contemporary of the Montgolfiers and a successful balloon-maker, the right to experiment in his country. Accounts of all this can be read at great length in the *Mercurie de France*, published between 1783 and 1787. (Lot 249 in the sale).

But while all Europe published, only France turned the balloon into art. The elegant marchionesses of the *Faubourg Saint-Germain* were taken by the craze that they had to sit their coffee from cups painted with the image of a balloon. Lot 117, a tray, two cups and saucers, decorated in 1786 by Vuillard at Vincennes, is considered the number-one rarity in the sale. Then there were fans, presented by the beaux to their ladies. There are 14 of them, decorated with balloons, in the sale, worth an average of \$30 to \$50. Lot 132 being a masterpiece in its way.

At the theater, ladies peered through lorgnettes painted with daring aeronauts; Lot 143 is a lovely, though damaged, example from the early 18th century. And there were, of course, the graphic arts. About a hundred lots in the sale consist of prints celebrating the balloon in one way or other. The subject seems to have inspired much of the best work of the 18th-century French engravers. Lot 65, titled "Le Vaisseau Volant de J.-P. Blanchard," consists of a set of four plates, heightened with wash. They are supposed to be technical illustrations explaining the complicated engine devised by Blanchard. But, above all, they are wonderful prints.

During the French Revolution, and afterwards, in the Napoleonic era, the balloon became a military device. A print in the sale shows the battle of Pleurin (1794), won by the French Army, with a balloon floating overhead. André-Jacques Garnerin, a French "military aeronaut" (1769-1823) made the first "parachute" descent on Oct. 22, 1797. The event is illustrated by several prints in the sale; Lot 161 is a charming miniature portrait of Garnerin, possibly made the year of his descent, with a suggestion of the year of his death, with a suggestion of the year of his death.

After a period of some neglect during the Restoration (1814-1830), the fashion was revived by the French photographer Nadar, who was deeply interested in aeronautics. He happened to be a friend of Jules Verne, who, as everybody knows, was equally interested in flight. Hundreds of objets d'art—medals, glasses, purses—were turned out during the Second Empire (1852-1870). But while experiments led to better and better balloons, the artifacts declined in quality to become but poor reminders of the first creative period.

* * *

At the first sale of contemporary Flemish masters ever held (IHT, Nov. 13), prices were consistently high for the more important works. A Magritte was sold for \$57,500, the second-highest price ever paid for a work by this artist. (The world record price of \$70,000 was paid at Parke-Bernet in New York on Oct. 28 for a picture of a train coming out of a fireplace.)

Another significant price at the same sale was \$9,100 for a very small oil (4 3/4 by 1 1/2 inches) by James Ensor. As opposed to this a Permeke of no particular consequence went for the rather low price of \$4,600. This confirms the now universal trend: Very big works, of museum quality generally sell well—better and better in the field of modern art. Medium range works, even though pleasing, are headed downwards. This means that investors are ready to bet only on sure things. Collectors hold back. Here are the makings of a crisis in the art market.

ROME: The Best of Giacometti

Alberto Giacometti

Giacometti's sculpture, drawings, French Villa Medici through Closed Mondays.

It's first self-portrait of 17 is a clue to the of the mature artist intelligence, the rental look astound early self-portraits, tures from private have been rarely in public before. The are mysterious and ched, by a determinedly, specially some others, but the image others is diluted selling surrealism demand on wheels, from is, is most likely the it.

are in the gray of streams of Giacometti Switzerland, white or black or ing back and forth human outline; ray small scale sitting on a table top, immense distances of house to mountainous.

wing it is the same: fast lines exploring, a luminous self-portrait is a face such a minimum nothing but a pair of eyes. The heroes are the heroes.

The austere hugh-gray in the paintings, white glitter, the drawings stand on In the end, words

at installation under vaults and against masonry of the old French Academy usual public appearance of the work make the best modern ever shown in

* * *

I. Attico. Via Gregoriana 5. Through Nov. 30. A row of people at a corrida stare out almond-eyed, in soft gray and black arabesques. The picture is both funny and moving; the master himself is in the left foreground. It reminds you of a similar group, the Montmartre "family" who posed for Marc Chagall, circa 1928. Besides this picture,

KATHLEEN SCHLOSS.

EMILY GENAUER**The Pittsburgh International—An Unnecessary Trip**

PITTSBURGH.—Now, why would I find an oversized, sculptured female nude in the newly opened International Exhibition at Pittsburgh's Carnegie Institute so incredibly revolting?

Because the figure, though cast in bronze, is painted seductive shades of pink?

Because the sculptor then pasted fake blond hair to the painted bronze in the expected places?

Because she stands in the traditional "provocative" position, bent forward at the waist, breasts dangling, rump swelling? Ridiculous. More explicit nudity, even images of copulation, are commonplace today (and Picasso, painting them, can leave me with admiration). Pop artists and the "new realists" who followed them have been making nakedness a metaphor, sometimes witty and sometimes bitter, for effective social commentary.

Butler

I'm revolted because that pink-painted bronze was made by a young sculptor imitating the painted plastic nudes of the popular pop artist Frank Gallo, but by Reg Butler, one of Great Britain's best-known artists.

Butler is the sculptor who, back in the fifties, when World War II was still a raw, agonizing memory, was awarded first prize by a distinguished jury in an international competition for a monument to "The Unknown Political Prisoner," to be erected in a city unspecified but generally understood to be Berlin.

His model, a construction of metal pipes, didn't offend me because it was abstract (abstract shapes, if they are dynamic, forceful, universal symbols, can communicate with power and immediacy even to the millions of unsophisticated viewers for whom a monument should have meaning). It was chic, shallow, unfeeling, and therefore fraudulent as a creative interpretation or commentary on the tragic theme of political oppression and imprisonment.

Veteran of unnumbered art world battles, I can remember more where the international art Establishment fought me harder. Butler was a genius; I had a small, literal, middle-class mind etc., etc. The controversy ended when a bitter survivor of a German concentration camp struck out at the model in a London museum exhibition. The project was abandoned.

Another remarkable London

first is that of drawings by the German Horst Janssen at the Marlborough Fine Art, 39 Old Bond Street. The drawings, conceived on classical lines, and of the most erotic nature (or so I find them, though some have told me differently), are to a degree influenced, one would imagine, by Klimt, Schiele and Bellmer. But Janssen carries the work stage further than the Austrians, and does not so commingle his sexes

is a mixed affair no longer warranting national attention.

For Pittsburghers, especially if they're collectors who prefer to shop at home, yes. But the show no longer even attempts to reach that exceedingly difficult goal, stature as an objective roundup by an informed observer choosing the best of what's happening, whether it's to his taste or not.

Instead it's a totally idiosyncratic selection in which some very good things can't possibly compensate for inexplicable inclusions and emphases. Why, for instance, a sudden rash of abstract expressionism at this late date when even its strongest adherents are sick of it—or paint

as if they are? Why is the Dutch-centered COBRA group (united-European abstract expressionism with a touch of the demonic) cut in such force let hand are Corneille, Alechinsky, Herup, Jorn, Lucebert, Pedersen, Reinhard?

Why is this August gift given to living modern masters, among them Picasso, Max Ernst, Henry Moore, Joseph Albers, Louise Nevelson, Mark Tobey, Alexander Calder? Dubuffet didn't make this august company; he's with the rank and file; Lipchitz didn't make the show at all; van Velde and Henri Michaux included?

Pittsburgh, take it away.

Back in New York the big

event is an Odilon Redon exhibition on view at the Acquavella Galleries to benefit the Lenox Hill Hospital.

It's too big. Redon, French symbolist artist, first introduced to the American public in the famous 1913 Armory Show, was long counted a "painter's painter." I don't know why. His typical flower pieces in oils and pastel have built-in popular appeal. The best are delicate and mysterious, somehow a microcosm of whatever is pure and lovely in life. "Blade's 'Heaven in a Wild Flower' is what they invariably bring to my mind. Most of them are so monotonously decorative as to recall the illustrations in a greenhouse catalogue.

mountains in "In Memory." These are strange, disturbing and intensely original works, not easy to read in depth, but worth the energy expended in doing so.

* * *

Another haunted and haunting artist is the Englishman Peter Unsworth, holding his fourth one-man show at the Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork Street. He used to make rather quiet green paintings of English gardens viewed from the drawing room of cricket on the village green, and so on. But his recent work, though chiefly and ostensibly concerned with golf courses, has taken on a new and sinister connotation. Police searches are taking place even as the golfer swings for his bunker shot; a man is attacked by a dog; spectators strip off behind the shrubs which form part of the golfing hazard; and some of the sunbathers sprawled out at the edge of the course might well be the moribund victims of some secret attack.

* * *

Wildenstein and Company, 147 New Bond Street, has been holding a series of loan exhibitions from provincial museums and art galleries, for the benefit of the particular gallery whose work has been selected. It is currently the turn of the Friends of the City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham. The entry fee is three shillings (25 cents) to see a selection of two dozen of the City Gallery's best old master paintings. This would be cheap at three times the price; for where else is one likely to see a Simone Martini, an Isenbrandt triptych, a Guido Reni, a Carlo Dolci, two Claude Lorrain, a Pellegrini and a Guardi, all gathered together in one room, and looking their freshest and best.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

SYLVIA SHEPPARD
sells GEORGIAN FURNITURE
Reasonable price Tel: WES. 08-65
71 Kensington Church St. London W.8

FOR SALE: ONE PAINTING
DAVID LEWIS
PAINTER OF FLEMISH SCHOOL
Price: 35,000 Fr. Francis.
Tel.: 826-87-01 Paris.

New Movies in New York**Lukewarm Applause for 'Ryan's Daughter'**

NEW YORK. Nov. 13.—This is how critics for the New York Times rate the new films: "Ryan's Daughter" marks a new apotheosis in (David Lean's) increasingly picturesque—and vacuous—19th-century romanticism," reports Vincent Canby. The film is Lean's 15th and his third in collaboration with writer Robert Bolt ("Lawrence of Arabia" and "Dr. Zhivago"). Starring Robert Mitchum (his casting as Rosy Ryan's "nice, quite prissy husband is a terrible mistake"), Trevor Howard (who "has a great deal of fun as the tough, sloppily old priest") and Sarah Miles ("lovely and anxious and appealing as Rosy"), the movie is set in an Irish village (Kirravon) in 1916 with the Irish uprising as a backdrop. The most spectacular role in the film, Canby says, is that of the village idiot (John Mills) "who comes across like the Bunchback of Notre Dame." The Irish uprising is "just there," as is "the creepily ever-present Maurice Jarre score." Canby concedes that this "kind of extravagant film making is often lovely to look at" but "it becomes, toward the third hour, as boring as cloud-watching."

"Groupies," a film by Ron Dorfman and Peter Nevard, is good in its genre according to Roger Greenspun. "As practitioners in the art of funky documentary they (co-directors Dorfman and Nevard) demonstrate skill, taste and tact." How you respond to the film about

the young (mostly) women (mostly) who pursue rock stars with the announced purpose of getting them to bed, "will depend in large measure upon how you are disposed toward that subject," admits the critic. He, himself, is "rather intrigued."

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner as her husband, is a "big caper" movie, Canby says, asking why

* * *

"Perfect Friday," directed by Peter Hall, starring Ursula Andress as the smashing blonde Lady Dorset, David Warner

Page 8—Saturday-Sunday, November 14-15, 1970 *

Emphasis Shift on China

The United States has finally shifted the emphasis to where it belongs on the question of China's representation in the United Nations. It is stressing the importance of retaining a UN membership for Taiwan rather than the bankrupt case for barring the door of the world organization to a Peking government that controls a quarter of the world's population.

"The United States is as interested as any in this room to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role among the family of nations," Ambassador Christopher H. Phillips told the General Assembly. Unfortunately, the Nixon administration is not yet "interested" enough to take a positive initiative with a resolution to admit Peking while conserving an Assembly seat for Taiwan. It is, however, signaling member states that it would at least acquiesce if such a move were forthcoming.

Evidently that approach cannot materialize at this Assembly. Both Taiwan and Peking still formally oppose it. Debate is already under way on an 18-nation resolu-

tion that calls specifically for Taiwan's expulsion as well as for the seating of Peking. That resolution seems doomed because the Assembly is expected first to decide again that China's representation is an "important question" on which a two-thirds majority is required.

The tragedy here is that for a period of ten years or more the United States could easily have mustered overwhelming support for the notion of UN representation for both Chinese governments. Now it may find itself in a last-ditch effort over the next year or two to salvage a membership for Taiwan.

Acceptance of separate membership has gained ground even among ardent supporters of Chiang Kai-shek. An influential pro-Nationalist Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong has urged Taiwan to accept this solution in order to preserve a role in the world community. At least Washington has now taken cautious first steps in the right direction, encouraging some experienced diplomats to believe that this course may yet succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jews, Russia and Israel

"What it all comes down to," a young Jew who had left Moscow told writer Ben Wattenberg earlier this year, "is that they want us to disappear. Not to leave, but to disappear quietly into the surroundings. But we won't. We will retain our identity, hopefully outside Russia, but in Russia if necessary. We will be Jews, real Jews, come what may." This is an accurate summary of one of the most remarkable developments inside the Soviet Union in years: The growth within a submerged and officially persecuted community of a sense of pride and peoplehood, that sense expressing itself not merely in demands for equal treatment under Soviet law within the Soviet Union, but in a passion to emigrate to Israel. Only there, an increasing number of Soviet Jews have come to believe, can they lead decent lives as human beings and as Jews.

This development has come as a surprise to many who had noted the previously sparse, furtive and pathetic quality of Jewish life in the Soviet Union, a country in which official anti-Semitism remains a dark fact. But the awakening to group consciousness of many other sleeping communities elsewhere in the world also touched Soviet Jewry. Especially important was the 1967 Arab-Israel war. Its sequence of threat to Israeli survival, and deliverance from the threat, provoked a tide of Jewish self-discovery. The Jewish renaissance in Russia drew strength from and added strength to the broad-based human rights movement in the country. Similarly, it suffered from neo-Stalinist practices that afflicted writers

and intellectuals, young people, Ukrainians and other Soviet minorities.

The Soviet Jewish renaissance has had one unique quality: For many, fulfillment requires not just better treatment by the Kremlin but departure from the country. It scarcely need be pointed out that with Moscow moving close to the Arabs' side, Soviet Jews could not have chosen a worse moment to appeal to go to Israel. Even so, with stunning courage, thousands of them have legally petitioned for exit visas. A few, in their desperation, have tried to flee. Last summer one group evidently tried to hijack an airplane—their trial begins next Friday. The Kremlin has fought back by trying to identify an interest in emigration with treason.

It is to aid these people, who want only to avail themselves of a right—emigration—taken for granted by a free people, that foreign friends of Soviet Jews have voiced their concern. A year ago the Israeli government abandoned discretion for political confrontation and began to speak up for Soviet Jews in all available forums. Its purposes are to help some get out and to keep faith with the rest. In Washington there have been dozens of demonstrations in behalf of Soviet Jews. At a dinner on Sunday the American Jewish Committee will honor 17 of them currently in prison for trying to assert their rights: the speaker is to be a former American ambassador to Moscow, Charles Bohlen. For as long as the Soviet government "imprisons" a Jewish community which yearns to leave, free men will want to ease its fate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whale of an Argument

Arguments against selling warships to South Africa are demolished by the news from South Georgia. The Russians, it is disclosed, have been trying to buy whaling stations on this tiny British-owned island in the South Atlantic.

As there are hardly any whales left it is clear that naval requirements prompted the Soviet move, which has fortunately been frustrated by the Foreign Office.

The Soviets are without question maneuvering for a position from which to threaten Europe's trade routes. Defense of the Cape of Good Hope is of paramount importance to Great Britain. The government's case for promoting naval cooperation with South Africa is overwhelming.

—From the Daily Express (London).

The Allies and Poland

The West German talks with Poland are still showing all the signs of being extremely difficult. It still looks more likely than not that a treaty will be signed eventually, since both sides must have gone into the negotiations knowing that it would be a disaster if they came to nothing.

Failure now would set back the whole process of rapprochement in Central Europe immeasurably. Success, however, is still a long way off and the chances of Mr. Brandt going to Warsaw to sign a treaty before the end of the year are not encouraging.

The issue is the Oder-Nisse line. It now seems that the West Germans would like a prior statement or declaration from each of the four Allied powers giving their interpretation of the future agreement. This would avoid some of the difficulties that arose from the Potsdam agreement's stipulation that the final delimitation of the frontier must await a peace settlement. It means on the Western side a joint statement

now welcoming the Bonn-Warsaw pact and Bonn's recognition of the frontier. This ought not to be impossible to give.

—From the Guardian (London).

Courageous Russian

Mr. Rostropovich's letter to the leading Russian newspapers moves one as much by courage and humanity as the situation he describes in the Soviet politically controlled cultural world disgusts one by its repressive brutality.

It is particularly admirable that he, as a performing musician who is not called on to express any opinions in the course of his work, should deliberately enter this dangerous arena as the champion of the true and timeless traditions of Russian art.

In all cases like this the Kremlin must weigh the desire to inflict exemplary punishment against fear of international damage to the Soviet image. Over the past few years the Kremlin's damming spot has been creeping almost to the top of the list of offending names. But will the Kremlin risk notices outside the concert halls in the world's capitals saying: "We regret that Mr. Rostropovich cannot appear tonight because he is in a Siberian labor camp for advocating cultural freedom?"

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

NATO Problem

It is to be hoped that during the three weeks which remain before the Europeans (in NATO) take their final decision, the governments concerned will wake up to the realities of the situation.

One thing is certain: If they fail to satisfy Congress and American troops are withdrawn from Europe, they will have to spend much more on their defense than any of them envisage at the moment.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has made a reply to the six Powers on the subject of the measures it is taking to re-establish order in the disturbed districts of Asia Minor. The statement affirms that \$10,000,000 of the reserves have been called out to be distributed among the districts requiring them. It also adds that the governors of various provinces have forwarded reports affirming that increased tranquillity is manifesting itself generally. The destitute are, moreover, being housed and fed at the expense of the government.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1920

LOS ANGELES—Charlie Chaplin registered genuine despair today when his beautiful 23-year-old wife, known as Mildred Harris in the movie world, was granted alimony of \$200,000. Mrs. Chaplin charged desertion, claiming that her husband frequently went out and stayed out for many hours, saying that he wanted to walk around and think. While this was regarded as humorous, those who best know the comedian, a man given to moods and moroseness, agree that it is probably exactly what he did.



'Maybe Just One More for the Road'

The Failings of Charisma

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—Now that Charles de Gaulle is gone, it is clear that the remaining political managers of the world are a different breed from the heroic leaders of the last generation. Even on his way to the grave, the dead De Gaulle somehow managed to retain the gift of grace, even a glint of magic, and make the living presidents and prime ministers seem rather plain.

Still, after you admire the ability of a man to direct his life and manage his death, you have to move on, with due reverent haste, to an awkward question: Does heroic leadership really work? What does it leave behind? What of the weakness of greatness?

For Charles de Gaulle—for himself and his own nationalistic vision of his mission—his leadership worked. He restored the confidence of a defeated nation, and he may have established presidential authority and political stability in his new constitution. This is quite an achievement, but is it a model for the coming age?

Dramatic personal leadership in the postwar world has not been a great success. It is good theater and good journalism. It is a positive and often decisive force in old, defeated countries and new struggling countries for a time, but the record of the last quarter-century suggests that the theatrical politicians are better at making headlines than at making history.

Nasser Thwarted

President Nasser in Egypt came to power to create a social revolution and lift his people out of misery, but got diverted by the power of his personality into dreams of an Arab empire and the conquest of Israel, and in the end he lost his wars against Israel, his revolution to the Arab guerrillas, and his life. He was a remarkable personality, in many ways a good man, but life is too short, and charismatic leadership somehow didn't work.

The postwar world has produced quite a few leaders who repeated their own versions of this same story of limited success. Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana to independence through the force of his personality and then overplayed his hand and was overthrown in 1966.

Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia, Sukarno in Indonesia, Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia—all in different circumstances—dramatized the politics of personality and propaganda but ran into deep trouble. Fidel Castro has had a comparable experience: he has mastered the art of being popular, but not the complicated problems of growing sugarcane, exporting and importing, or governing the urban and rural populations of his island.

So maybe there is something to be said for the remaining world leaders at the De Gaulle memorial service at Notre Dame in Paris who seemed such a dim and undramatic lot. In the company of mourners, we did not have the leadership symbols of a generation ago. We had Pompidou instead of De Gaulle, Richard Nixon instead of Franklin Roosevelt, Nikolai V. Podgorny instead of Stalin, Edward Heath instead of Winston Churchill.

It cannot be an accident that suddenly the world has run out of heroic leaders, and that the managers, the technicians and the bureaucrats have taken over in all the major capitals of the world. In that strange way he had and uttered just two words: "J'écoute" ("I am listening").

So Acheson explained what had happened and offered the proofs of the missiles' existence in Cuba for his inspection. These De Gaulle brushed aside. "Great power," he said, "do not lie about such matters." Whenceupon he promised President Kennedy his fullest support, and so the conversation ended.

Or there is that story's pendant, concerning President Eisenhower's second visit to France. There had been a U.S. vote in the United Nations that had given great offense in Paris. The American President had been unwisely advised to begin their talk by apologizing for the offending vote to the French president.

So Eisenhower did so, eagerly, confidently, and at first with his usual amiable lucidity. De Gaulle, however, answered not at all, sitting like a monument, listening with frozen quietness. Finally, the American President simply ran down, like an unwound clock. Whenupon he replied, again in just two words—"I regret"—and that ended that subject.

Or there is the third, somewhat related story of the faithful adjutant in the years of De Gaulle's exile who was a little given to the bottle. The two were working at opposite ends of the library at Colombey. The adjutant, who had lunched too gaily, was interrupted by the correspondence and press comment he was handling for his chief. He kept muttering to himself, "Damn fools! I'd like to kill all the damn fools!"

"Ah, monsieur, a vast program," the comment, dripping with irony, finally came from the other end of the room, and that, once again, was that.

Yet, it was not only in these ways that Charles de Gaulle was unique. Twenty years ago, soon after his own exile, I myself listened to him intoning prophecies of France's future for an hour and a half.

All that he prophesied seemed almost insanely improbable. But all came true in the end. Ten years ago, when he was still setting the Algerian affair, I saw him show more cold courage, in the face of a viciously hostile mob, than I have ever seen any man show in war. In sum, whatever history's final verdict, we shall not see his like again.

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was one of those great men whose achievement must be left to the judgment of history. But his greatness is beyond question; and a footnote on the special way he used his own grandeur, almost as a comic accessory, is perhaps worth setting down.

It was a trait by strongly shared with his two fellow-giants, Winston Churchill and Konrad Adenauer. But it is an un-American trait, at least since Abraham Lincoln; so the use of grandeur as something close to a comic accessory needs a bit of descriptive explanation. Consider, for example, the historic moment in October, 1962, when another man not lacking in grandeur, Dean Acheson, was sent to England and to France with the news of the Soviet missiles in Cuba.

It was a remarkable journey, in and of itself. The plane provided by President Kennedy first of all touched down, in total darkness, at an English military airfield, where Acheson was met by Ambassador David Bruce. By fairly lunatic State Department order, Bruce, who had no idea of what was up, was carrying a large pistol. In his own good sense, he was also carrying a bottle of whisky.

In a darkened hangar, someone who aided by the whisky, Acheson transmitted to Bruce the intelligence data that Bruce, in turn was to pass to Prime Minister Macmillan. Then Acheson flew on to Paris, to be met in secrecy once again, to be sped to the Elysee Palace and to be introduced through cellar byways that finally led to President de Gaulle's office.

So maybe there is something to be said for the remaining world leaders at the De Gaulle memorial service at Notre Dame in Paris who seemed such a dim and undramatic lot. In the company of mourners, we did not have the leadership symbols of a generation ago. We had Pompidou instead of De Gaulle, Richard Nixon instead of Franklin Roosevelt, Nikolai V. Podgorny instead of Stalin, Edward Heath instead of Winston Churchill.

The enormous presence behind the rather small desk offered the usual politenesses that are required to welcome a distinguished guest. But when that was over, there were no eager questions about the reason for this extraordinary mission. Instead, with glacial calm, De Gaulle sat back in his chair, looked down his nose

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

At Home Abroad

The Battle of Brusse

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the strong men of Edward Heath's cabinet is Lord Carrington, the minister of defense, whose very British exterior of amiable jocularity covers a tough intelligence. Early in the game, he is having his qualities of resilience suddenly and unexpectedly tested.

Lord Carrington went over to Brussels a few days ago for what he thought would be a happy chat with other European defense ministers. The aim was to agree on greater contributions by the European members of NATO, thus reducing the share of the burden falling on the United States.

As announced in a white paper, Britain was ready to keep an aircraft carrier assigned to NATO in service longer, to add a reserve armored-car regiment and to change 50 ordered aircraft from trainers to operational models—all at a cost of \$36 million over the next ten years. The West Germans preferred to make a financial contribution. It had been agreed on Oct. 1 that the European NATO members could choose to help in either cash or kind—or so Britain understood.

Instead, at the Brussels meeting, Lord Carrington found himself under heavy pressure to come up with money as well as those modest additional forces. The German defense minister, Helmut Schmidt, pressed him to help finance new NATO infrastructure, such as a communications network. The cost would be up to \$500 million over the next five years, with Britain's share about 20 percent. As one British witness put it, "They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

Tory Thrift

The problem for Lord Carrington is the familiar one of budgetary pressure. The Conservative government is making a big point of holding down public spending. Britain already devotes over 5 percent of its gross national product to defense, compared with less than 4 percent for the Germans. In internal British political terms, coming up with extra cash for NATO is a formidable assignment.

But the squabble will have to be resolved, and fast. On Dec. 2

all may agree on the ob-

ject, but every attempt to move

it hits the same obstacle:

the willingness of European par-

ticipants to contribute more

to the defense of the

United States.

There are broader reasons,

over, for wanting Western

to take greater responsibility

for its own defense.

If the Doctrine of American aid for

those who help themselves is to

anything at all, it must apply

to the modern world.

As one British witness put it,

"They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

No Love

Concerning an article by Sanka Knox on the back page of your issue of Nov. 9:

I am an archaeologist and am getting thoroughly fed up with the increasingly sensational discoveries of Miss Professor Iris Love. When she

Home
title of
Antique
1970

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1970

Page 9

. to Investigate Hike in Oil Price

First Such Action

By Administration

WIN L. DALE JR.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The government announced today its first investigation into the crude oil prices posted by Gulf Oil Corp. and its field Co. The investigation will be made, notwithstanding that unusual circumstances in the proclamation limit the import of oil to the first action of the Nixon administration, voided "jawboning" or of interference with oil and wage decisions, as well as a basic policy in the direction of noting oil is because the government regulates the supply import controls.

The crude oil price increase was the first since early 1969, when the price went up 15 cents. The Nixon administration had just taken office at that time and was about to undertake a searching review of the oil import program. Nothing was done about the oil price increase, which was the first general increase since 1957.

Action an Supply Possible
Officials declined to say for the record what the government might do if it found the present price increase unwarranted. The most promising move appears to be to increase the supply of oil by removing offshore oil produced under federal leases from state production controls imposed by Texas and Louisiana.

Another possibility would be to let in more imports to increase the supply. This might pose a problem because a worldwide tanker shortage has boosted shipping costs so much that imported oil is now more expensive than domestic oil.

If the other major oil producers and refiners do not go along with Gulf and Atlantic Richfield, the price increase might collapse without any government action.

Mr. Lincoln, director of Emergency Preparedness, chairman of the Oil Import Committee, Paul W. chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, will play a role in the announcement. Assistance will be sought

**sler Unit
.K. Lost
Million**

Nov. 13 (NYT).—The diary of Chrysler Corp. ed a record loss equated \$26.1 million for the ended July 31.

is record loss, \$25.2 in 1967.

In line with Chrysler's forecast in May, in a net profit of \$14.5 million.

any, formerly Rootes blamed strikes for from doing "signifi- than forecast. A said strike-induced a second half of the \$6.2 million.

with about 10 percent et, is the smallest of four auto companies tered profit losses in recent years.

only producer in the black, has drop in profits, while General Motors sub- returned its first ears.

or problems account for the profit erosion in industry, two other hit heavily. The in- popularity of foreign cars, claim about 15 percent ish market, compared recent a year ago, and ment's policy of de- mestic demand for cars is 40 percent down in new cars with the id off in two years.

**FUND
MANAGEMENT
ANY WANTED**

ble investors desire use for cash man- company of off- securities mut ual assets of at least ion. Existing man- may be retained. full details to:

186, Herald, Paris.

eet...

Selling Banker from Switzerland

Foreign Commerce Bank

6
me your
bankers.
11-11-1970

Company Reports

Certain-Teed Products		National City Lines	
Nov. Month	1970 1969	Nov. Month	1970 1969
Revenue (millions)	182.5 164.6	Revenue (millions)	151.22 170.88
Profits (millions)	1.32 5.05	Profits (millions)	.21 .22
Per Share	.021 1.05	Per Share	.008 1.18
Max Factor		Ward Foods	
Nov. Month	1970 1969	Third Quarter	1970 1969
Revenue (millions)	132.7 121.5	Revenue (millions)	105.5 97.7
Profits (millions)	1.13 10.61	Profits (millions)	.22 1.06
Per Share	.110 1.03	Per Share	.007 .035
Memorex Corp.		White Motor	
Third Quarter	1970 1969	Third Quarter	1970 1969
Revenue (millions)	31.4 19.1	Revenue (millions)	121.9 220.2
Profits (millions)	2.24 1.75	Profits (millions)	3.16 2.38
Per Share	.060 0.48	Per Share	.008 1.06
Nisa Health		Nisa Health	
Revenue (millions)	79.1 54.8	Revenue (millions)	624.8 729.2
Profits (millions)	6.13 4.82	Profits (millions)	3.09 17.38
Per Share	.104 1.31	Per Share	.008 1.06

How to gain the advantages of investment management for a \$5,000 to \$50,000 portfolio

If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

Yet you may find that you are actually losing ground due to inflation, taxes or lack of time for investment decisions.

To help solve this problem, clients in 55 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing capital growth supervision for portfolios of from \$5,000 to \$50,000—on behalf of people who recognize and can share the risks and rewards of common stock investments. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 per year.

For a complimentary copy of a 42-page report describing this tested plan, its complete 10-year "performance record," and how it may help you now, simply write Dept. N-40.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02451

Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

Japan to Offer Plan to Curb Textile Sales

But Industry Leaders Oppose New Proposal

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Japanese government will submit proposals to settle the textile import dispute with the United States even though the industry here is opposed to the government's terms, officials said today.

The Japanese plan calls for dividing 17 woolen and man-made textile items into eight groups, with a quota to be set on each group, government sources said.

When the import of other, non-restricted textile items reach defined ceilings, the United States and Japan would enter into consultations.

Under the plan, the proposed voluntary export restrictions would remain in force from January 1971 through June 1973.

Growth Allowed

An annual export growth of 14 percent would be permitted for man-made textile items and 1 percent for woolen items.

Koichi Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, conferred with top textile industry leaders tonight in a final effort to persuade them to accept the plan.

The industry leaders raised no objection to the enforcement of voluntary export restrictions for two and a half years, but were opposed to the "rigid quotas on individual items."

Despite the industry's rejection of the plan, the government will send its counter-proposal to Washington tomorrow.



Hamer Budge

Budge to Quit Chairmanship Of SEC in '71

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Hamer Budge, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will resign that post sometime after the new Congress convenes in January.

Mr. Budge disclosed his decision at a staff meeting this morning, sources said. His decision was later confirmed by both the SEC and the White House, where President Nixon has received his letter of resignation.

In his letter, Mr. Budge said only that "the time seems appropriate" to resign.

An SEC spokesman said Mr. Budge gave no reason for quitting. The Reserve Board said yesterday the previous week, and brings gross exchange members about being forced to bail out a major competitor that they feel had been responsible for its own near-collapse.

The membership must ratify the constitutional amendments provided by Merrill Lynch with up to \$30 million in indemnification in order

for the salvaging of Goodbody to be accomplished. Each firm stands

to be taxed for a portion of the funds that are needed.

"The shock waves of Goodbody's

failure would be felt in some measure by every other firm, no matter how large," Mr. Haack asserted in an unusually candid public appraisal of the situation. "Public confidence in this industry could be lost for many years to come," he said. Goodbody has 225,000 customers.

The Big Board president also

confirmed that the \$55 million

special trust fund used for cus-

tomer assistance might be over-

committed in the ten previous

liquidations identified by the ex-

change.

Mr. Haack said the condition of

the books and records at two

liquidating firms was such that

no precise figure on the potential

requirements from the trust fund

could be arrived at. "The full cost

won't be known for some time," he said.

Mr. Haack also disclosed that a

condition of the Merrill Lynch

rescue agreement would enable the

huge investment concern to back

out if any of the 20 largest

exchange member firms, in terms of

1968 commission income, were to

be suspended or expelled because

of capital problems or to cease

doing business for any financial

difficulty before the closing date.

This provision apparently reflects

a Merrill Lynch belief that its

rescue of Goodbody would be to no

avail, in terms of public confidence.

If another major house were to

fold, it also indicates Merrill Lynch

feels additional failures are pos-

sible.

Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another sharp tumble today, with many investors sitting on the sidelines in the wake of what has been construed as disappointing news developments.

As traders continued to ponder the economic impact of the General Motors settlement and the slim, quarter-point cut in the discount and prime rates, there was a paucity of buying interest. Turnover dropped to 11.89 million shares from 12.52 million yesterday. And 14 of the 18 most active issues declined.

By the end of the session, the Dow Jones industrial index had sunk 8.21 points—on top of the 11.50 decline yesterday—to close at 789.79, the low point of the day.

Technicians noted that the market has given up about half of the gains shown since the end of October. Some added that the current level could be a base for a new movement upward while others felt that further downward correction could be in the offing.

Brokers cited a couple of bearish government reports that may have helped to push prices lower. October personal income declined and the real gross national product for the third quarter was unchanged.

Many analysts believe that until consumer attitudes improve, geo-

graphical Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—

Eurodollar borrowings by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith were issued yesterday to the membership of the New York Stock Exchange by its president, Robert W. Haack.

The appeal was immediately interpreted as a response to increasingly strident grumbling among

exchange members about being

forced to bail out a major com-

petitor that they feel had been

responsible for its own near-col-

lapse.

The membership must ratify

the constitutional amendments pro-

vided by Merrill Lynch with up to

\$30 million in indemnification in order

for the salvaging of Goodbody to be

accomplished. Each firm stands

to be taxed for a portion of the

funds that are needed.

"The shock waves of Goodbody's

failure would be felt in some mea-

sure by every other firm, no matter

how large," Mr. Haack asserted in an unusually candid public appraisal of the situation. "Public confidence in this industry could be lost for many years to come," he said. Goodbody has 225,000 customers.

The Big Board president also

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Is and In S	Six. First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	High	Low	Div. In \$	Stocks and Div. In \$	Six. First	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
<i>(continued from preceding page)</i>															
Int'l. 16	16	3114	3114	3094	-20	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-20
Int'l. 180	180	2414	2414	2414	-20	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-20
Int'l. 20	17	1714	1714	1714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Rand 2	2	2014	2014	2014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 21	21	2114	2114	2114	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 22	22	2214	2214	2214	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 23	23	2314	2314	2314	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 24	24	2414	2414	2414	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 25	25	2514	2514	2514	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 26	26	2614	2614	2614	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 27	27	2714	2714	2714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 28	28	2814	2814	2814	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 29	29	2914	2914	2914	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 30	30	3014	3014	3014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 31	31	3114	3114	3114	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 32	32	3214	3214	3214	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 33	33	3314	3314	3314	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 34	34	3414	3414	3414	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 35	35	3514	3514	3514	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 36	36	3614	3614	3614	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 37	37	3714	3714	3714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 38	38	3814	3814	3814	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 39	39	3914	3914	3914	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 40	40	4014	4014	4014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 41	41	4114	4114	4114	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 42	42	4214	4214	4214	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 43	43	4314	4314	4314	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 44	44	4414	4414	4414	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 45	45	4514	4514	4514	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 46	46	4614	4614	4614	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 47	47	4714	4714	4714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 48	48	4814	4814	4814	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 49	49	4914	4914	4914	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 50	50	5014	5014	5014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 51	51	5114	5114	5114	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 52	52	5214	5214	5214	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 53	53	5314	5314	5314	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 54	54	5414	5414	5414	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 55	55	5514	5514	5514	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 56	56	5614	5614	5614	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 57	57	5714	5714	5714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 58	58	5814	5814	5814	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 59	59	5914	5914	5914	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 60	60	6014	6014	6014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 61	61	6114	6114	6114	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 62	62	6214	6214	6214	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 63	63	6314	6314	6314	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 64	64	6414	6414	6414	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 65	65	6514	6514	6514	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 66	66	6614	6614	6614	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 67	67	6714	6714	6714	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 68	68	6814	6814	6814	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 69	69	6914	6914	6914	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 70	70	7014	7014	7014	-16	17	17		1750	12	1750	12	1750	12	-16
Int'l. 71	71	7114	7114	7114	-16	17	17		1750</						

American Stock Exchange Trading

and S.	Siz.	Net	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	
and S.	Siz.	Net	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	High Low	Div.	No.	
from preceding page															
con. In	4	515	514	514	14	1475	8	Stocks and	10	1193	1194	1195	12	1476	14
Denm	6	393	393	393	14	1477	14	1478	14	9	9	9	14	1479	14
1.12r	9	575	575	575	14	1480	14	1481	14	1482	14	1483	14	1484	14
1.12r	11	575	575	575	14	1485	14	1486	14	1487	14	1488	14	1489	14
Con. Ind	6	624	624	624	14	1490	14	1491	14	1492	14	1493	14	1494	14
In Co	7	516	516	516	14	1495	14	1496	14	1497	14	1498	14	1499	14
15.25r	2	615	615	615	14	1500	14	1501	14	1502	14	1503	14	1504	14
15.25r	10	516	516	516	14	1505	14	1506	14	1507	14	1508	14	1509	14
15.25r	12	516	516	516	14	1510	14	1511	14	1512	14	1513	14	1514	14
15.25r	14	516	516	516	14	1515	14	1516	14	1517	14	1518	14	1519	14
15.25r	16	516	516	516	14	1520	14	1521	14	1522	14	1523	14	1524	14
15.25r	18	516	516	516	14	1525	14	1526	14	1527	14	1528	14	1529	14
15.25r	20	516	516	516	14	1530	14	1531	14	1532	14	1533	14	1534	14
15.25r	22	516	516	516	14	1535	14	1536	14	1537	14	1538	14	1539	14
15.25r	24	516	516	516	14	1540	14	1541	14	1542	14	1543	14	1544	14
15.25r	26	516	516	516	14	1545	14	1546	14	1547	14	1548	14	1549	14
15.25r	28	516	516	516	14	1550	14	1551	14	1552	14	1553	14	1554	14
15.25r	30	516	516	516	14	1555	14	1556	14	1557	14	1558	14	1559	14
15.25r	32	516	516	516	14	1560	14	1561	14	1562	14	1563	14	1564	14
15.25r	34	516	516	516	14	1565	14	1566	14	1567	14	1568	14	1569	14
15.25r	36	516	516	516	14	1570	14	1571	14	1572	14	1573	14	1574	14
15.25r	38	516	516	516	14	1575	14	1576	14	1577	14	1578	14	1579	14
15.25r	40	516	516	516	14	1580	14	1581	14	1582	14	1583	14	1584	14
15.25r	42	516	516	516	14	1585	14	1586	14	1587	14	1588	14	1589	14
15.25r	44	516	516	516	14	1590	14	1591	14	1592	14	1593	14	1594	14
15.25r	46	516	516	516	14	1595	14	1596	14	1597	14	1598	14	1599	14
15.25r	48	516	516	516	14	1599	14	1600	14	1601	14	1602	14	1603	14
15.25r	50	516	516	516	14	1604	14	1605	14	1606	14	1607	14	1608	14
15.25r	52	516	516	516	14	1609	14	1610	14	1611	14	1612	14	1613	14
15.25r	54	516	516	516	14	1614	14	1615	14	1616	14	1617	14	1618	14
15.25r	56	516	516	516	14	1619	14	1620	14	1621	14	1622	14	1623	14
15.25r	58	516	516	516	14	1624	14	1625	14	1626	14	1627	14	1628	14
15.25r	60	516	516	516	14	1629	14	1630	14	1631	14	1632	14	1633	14
15.25r	62	516	516	516	14	1634	14	1635	14	1636	14	1637	14	1638	14
15.25r	64	516	516	516	14	1639	14	1640	14	1641	14	1642	14	1643	14
15.25r	66	516	516	516	14	1644	14	1645	14	1646	14	1647	14	1648	14
15.25r	68	516	516	516	14	1649	14	1650	14	1651	14	1652	14	1653	14
15.25r	70	516	516	516	14	1654	14	1655	14	1656	14	1657	14	1658	14
15.25r	72	516	516	516	14	1659	14	1660	14	1661	14	1662	14	1663	14
15.25r	74	516	516	516	14	1664	14	1665	14	1666	14	1667	14	1668	14
15.25r	76	516	516	516	14	1669	14	1670	14	1671	14	1672	14	1673	14
15.25r	78	516	516	516	14	1674	14	1675	14	1676	14	1677	14	1678	14
15.25r	80	516	516	516	14	1679	14	1680	14	1681	14	1682	14	1683	14
15.25r	82	516	516	516	14	1684	14	1685	14	1686	14	1687	14	1688	14
15.25r	84	516	516	516	14	1689	14	1690	14	1691	14	1692	14	1693	14
15.25r	86	516	516	516	14	1694	14	1695	14	1696	14	1697	14	1698	14
15.25r	88	516	516	516	14	1699	14	1700	14	1701	14	1702	14	1703	14
15.25r	90	516	516	516	14	1704	14	1705	14	1706	14	1707	14	1708	14
15.25r	92	516	516	516	14	1709	14	1710	14	1711	14	1712	14	1713	14
15.25r	94	516	516	516	14	1714	14	1715	14	1716	14	1717	14	1718	14
15.25r	96	516	516	516	14	1719	14	1720	14	1721	14	1722	14	1723	14
15.25r	98	516	516	516	14	1724	14	1725	14	1726	14	1727	14	1728	14
15.25r	100	516	516	516	14	1729	14	1730	14	1731</td					

PEANUTS



B.C.



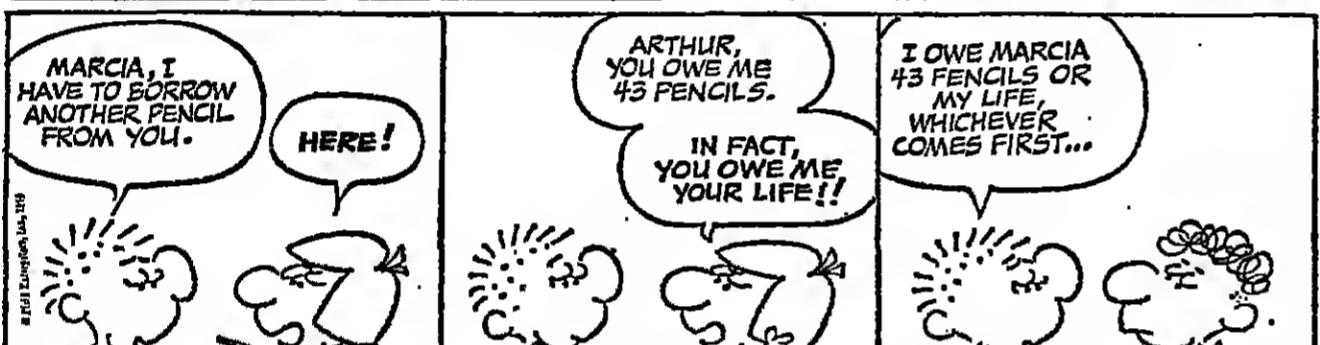
LILL ABNER



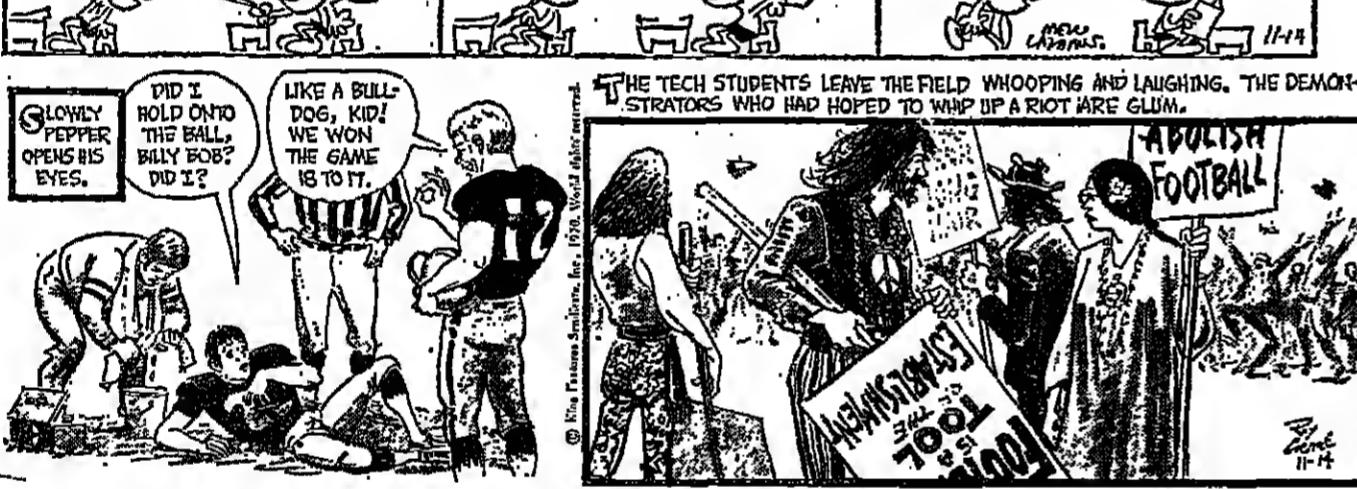
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



M.D.



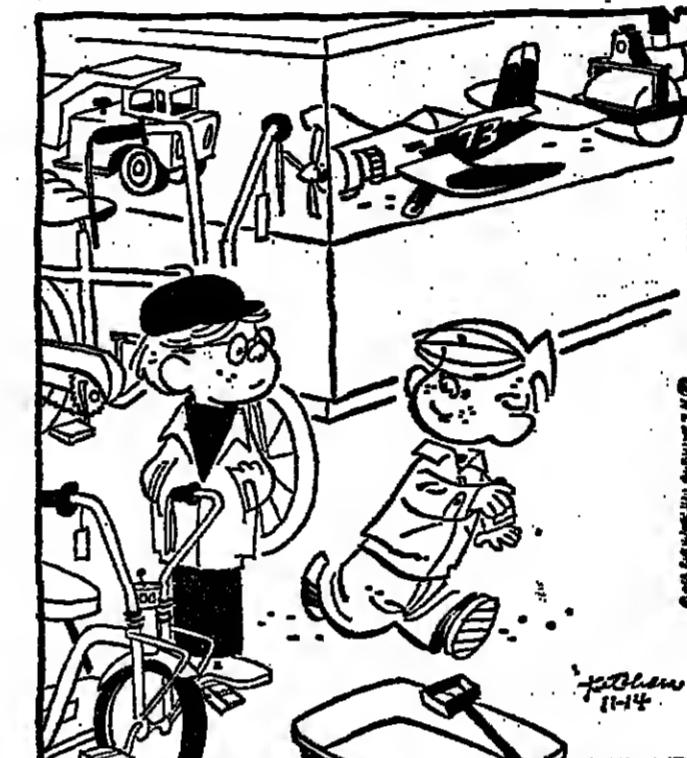
RIP KIRBY



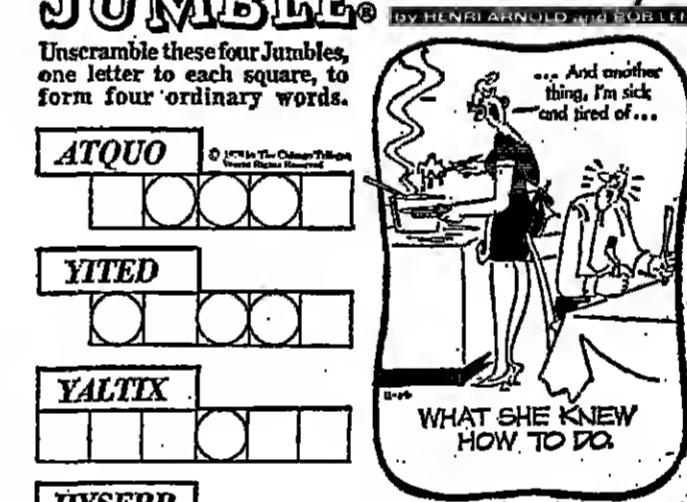
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



ATQUO

YITED

YALTIX

HYSERR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

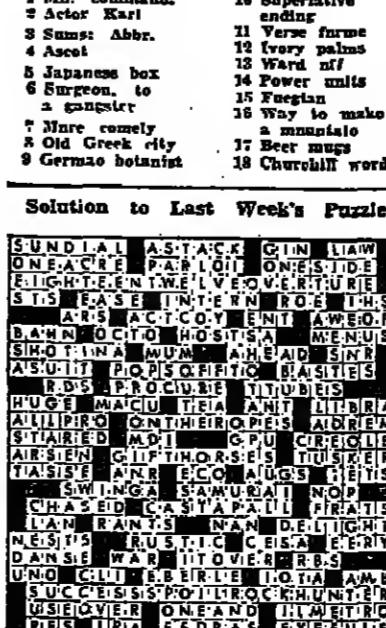
(Answers Monday)

Jumble: FIORD GNOME PERSON VIOLIN

Yesterday's Answer: He called her "Sugar" because she was this—SO REFINED



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



BOOKS

WOLVES IN THE CITY

By Paul Hennessart. Simon and Schuster. Illustr. \$3.95.

Reviewed by David Schoenbrun

WHEN Police Inspector Roger Gavouri stepped into the darkened apartment and saw the pale, astral glow of the city beyond, he had a sudden presentiment of danger. Something stirred behind him; three shadows pressed forward in the room, hemming him in as he tried to turn. He shouted for help just before the board smashed down on his head and fingers wrapped themselves expertly around his throat. The blade leaped out like a silver of light and drove at his heart, once and once again.

In a style as deft and to the point as that of *Flash Gordon* in the night, Paul Hennessart, former Newsweek correspondent in North Africa, tells the nightmarish story of the death throes of French Algeria in the last, bloody year, 1961-62, of a seven-year war of independence. In the 12-month period covered in this book, hundreds died like Inspector Gavouri, or a blow on the head, a knife in the heart. Hundreds more were beaten to death with lead pipes, strangled, shot, lynched on lampposts, victims of a terror unleashed by an organization called "OAS," Organisation Armée Secrète.

Hennessart has done a remarkable job of researching and reconstructing a year of madness, making it live again in all its terror, exposing the lunatic mix of cruelty and love, patriotism and sadism, and the tragic dedication of Algerians and Frenchmen to a land each claimed as their own. He has succeeded in writing a suspenseful thriller, even though the ending is already history. As a thriller alone it would be worth reading. But it also contains insights that explain much of the motivation in the current terror in ancient Palestine. And, without drawing specific analogies, one cannot read of the fratricidal conflicts among Frenchmen in that period without thinking of the violence between blacks and whites, students and authorities, and the growing frustration of the military in America and in Vietnam.

The leaders of the Secret Army terrorists were a military commander and a student militant, Gen. Raoul Salan and Jean-Jacques Susini. Susini was a right-wing student leader at Algiers University. Salan, a recently retired five-star general, was 61 years old, the most decorated soldier in the French Army, when he made his fateful move to head a counter-revolutionary league "to keep Algeria French." Susini was 27. In the course of the war, he moved from student militancy to become a protégé of the Army's psychological warfare unit.

The fiery young fascist and the wily old militarist attracted to their cause an extraordinary assortment of men from the most elegant salons of Paris and the precincts of the church, from high-ranking officers of noble families to the lowest criminal scum of Algiers: brilliant scholars and brutal duds.

Hennessart does not attempt to explain this phenomenon, nor does he give the background of

"Wolves in the City" to read in our violence. Not that panicking in America is directly analogous to any, true analogies. But then to be learned from stoked by the wars and Algeria, by that can turn vicious as well as or

Apart from the learned, Paul H gives the reader horror story, as fictional thriller, French are fond

"Nothing that is h

but profoundly hu

Mr. Schoenbrun Columbia Broadc enie) correspondent and French after war in Algeria, view for The Ne

